(3) (i) The number of tanks in the taluk which have been silted up and for which no repairs have been executed?

(ii) the number of units of water which each tank can contain now?

(iii) the total number of acres of land that have been brought under wet cultivation in excess of the prescribed limit?

(iv) the necessity for the levy of wet assessment on such lands which cannot be supplied with water?

(4) (i) The number of acres of khuski-bagayet lands in which wet crops are grown by means of wells sunk completely at the cost of the land-holders?

(ii) the number of wells of that kind which exist in the taluk?

(iii) the number of acres of land which were formerly kushki-bagayet, but have since been converted into dry by reason of the water-supply in the wells having failed, although the original bagayet assessment has been retained?

(iv) the number of wells that have failed, silted up or been closed?

(5) (i) The increase in the land revenue of the taluk on account of the present re-survey operation?

(ii) the action taken in respect of the complaint petitions submitted with regard to enhancement of assessment?

REVENUE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

A.—(1) Information is not available. It can be collected only by the employment of a special establishment, and Government see no advantage in ordering its compilation now.

(2) It is possible to do so, but Government cannot agree to accept dry rates for lands capable of being cultivated with wet crops.

(3) (i) Out of 296 tanks in the taluk, 188 are reported to be unrestored.

(ii) Information is not available and Government see no advantage in ordering its compilation now.

(iii) Information is not available and Government see no advantage in ordering its compilation now.

(iv) No land is classed as wet if it is really incapable of irrigation.

(4) (i) Information is not available. It can be obtained only by an elaborate search of the field books of the Survey Department extending over a number of months and Government see no advantage to order its compilation now.

(ii) There are 3,302 such wells.

(iii) In no case has the original bagayet assessment been left unchanged when the wells and springs have failed. Even when not brought down to dry rates, the garden rates have been reduced suitably according to merits.

(iv) Information is not available and Government see no advantage in ordering its compilation now.

(5) (i) Rupees 30,978 or 20 per cent of the present collections.

(ii) All such petitions based on general grounds were duly considered by Government in consultation with the Revenue Commissioner and the Survey Superintendent before the revised rates were sanctioned and cases of individual hardships have been dealt with by the Settlement Officer at the time of the announcement of the revised rates.

MESSRS. D. S. MALLAPPA AND CHIKKATHIMME GOWDA, TIPTUR TALUK.—

Q.—17. Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(1) The number of gazetted and non-gazetted officers thrown out ever since the Retrenchment Committee began its operation in 1919?

(2) The number of gazetted and non-gazetted officers that belong to backward communities out of the above.

(3) The number of gazetted and non-gazetted officers that were re-employed out of those thrown out?

(4) The number of gazetted and non-gazetted officers that belonging to the backward communities out of those re-employed.

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

A.—(1) The total number of gazetted officers actually thrown out of employment on account of retrenchment is 13.

In addition to the above, 12 more posts of gazetted officers were abolished in several departments of the State service. Of these, 5 posts were vacant at the time of retrenchment and in respect of the remaining 7 posts, the permanent incumbents thereof were otherwise absorbed.

The total number of non-gazetted officers thrown out on account of retrenchments is 331.

(2) Of the above 13 gazetted and 331 non-gazetted officers, those that belonged to backward communities were 3 and 78 respectively.

(3) No gazetted officer has been re-employed. One hundred and eighty out of the 331 thrown out non-gazetted officers have been reabsorbed up-to-date.

(4) Of the above 180 officials, 35 belong to backward communities.

MESSRS. D. S. MALLAPPA AND CHIKKATHIMME GOWDA, TIPTUR TALUK.—

Q.—18. Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(1) The number of primary schools (grant-in-aid and Government) in the State during 1919?

(2) The number of primary schools (grant-in-aid and Government) in the State now?

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

A.—A statement furnishing the information asked for by the member is placed on the table. (See Appendix D.)

APPENDIX A.

REFERENCE TO INTERPELLATION 11 (1) and (2)

Year	No. of Panchama Schools For Boys	No. of Panchama Schools For Girls	No. of Panchama Pupils in General Schools
1920-21 ..	677	12	2,494 *
1921-22 ..	553	11	2,385 *
1922-23 Provisional	541	13	2,914 *

*Separate figures for boys and girls are not available.